

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:45:05 ON 27 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:45:19 ON 27 JAN 2003

L1 0 S SHAW G?/AU AND ADAPTER
L2 835 S SHAW G?/AU
L3 2 S L2 AND SH2
L4 19 S L2 AND BIND
L5 8 S L2 AND PLECKSTRIN
L6 513 S PLECKSTRIN HOMOLOGY DOMAIN
L7 11 S L6 AND (MICROSPHERE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOSPHERE
OR NANOPAR

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT
14:52:07

ON 27 JAN 2003

L8 24 S L7
L9 17 DUP REM L8 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10 30 S (MICROSPHERE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOSPHERE OR
NANOPARTICLE O
L11 21 DUP REM L10 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12 4 S L11 AND TARGET?

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:05:16 ON 27 JAN 2003

L13 20150 S (MICROSPHERE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOPARTICLE OR
NANOSPHERE)
L14 44590 S L13 OR LIPOSOME
L15 3138 S L14 AND TARGET?
L16 3 S L15 AND ADAPTER

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT
15:08:40

ON 27 JAN 2003

L17 13 S L16
L18 11 DUP REM L17 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:09:15 ON 30 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:09:22 ON 30 JAN 2003

L1 68 S RIBONUCLEASE I
L2 1 S L1 AND MOUSE

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:13:56 ON 30 JAN 2003

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:27:31 ON 30 JAN 2003

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:27:38 ON 30 JAN 2003

L3 1 S HUMAN RIBONUCLEASE A
L4 0 S HUMAN RIBONUCLEASE I
L5 0 S HUMAN RIBONUCLEASE I
L6 0 S RIBONUCLEASE A AND RIBONUCLEASE I
L7 4 S RIBONUCLEASE A AND RIBONUCLEASE I
L8 64 S RAINES R?/AU AND RIBONUCLEASE
L9 0 S L8 AND RNASE A AND RNASE I

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT
12:32:00

ON 30 JAN 2003

L10 5 S L9
L11 2 DUP REM L10 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:32:21 ON 30 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:32:31 ON 30 JAN 2003

L1 20 S VITRONECTIN AND (VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL OR
VASCULAR ENDOTHE
L2 741 S VITRONECTIN AND TUMOR
L3 13 S L2 AND SOLID TUMOR

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:49:04 ON 30 JAN 2003

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:03:06 ON 31 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:03:13 ON 31 JAN 2003

L1 128 S BOVINE RIBONUCLEASE OR BOVINE RNASE
L2 0 S BOVINE RIBONUCLEASE I OR BOVINE RNASE I
L3 4 S BOVINE (5A) RIBONUCLEASE I OR BOVINE (5A) RNASE I

S #

Updt

Database

Query

Time

Comment

S5938

U
USPT

4885172.pn. and
(excipient or carrier)
2003-01-31
09:15:34

S5937
U
USPT

(ligand same fusion
protein same target\$)
and targeting ligand
2003-01-30
14:11:57

S5936
U
USPT

ligand same fusion
protein same target\$
2003-01-30
14:11:23

S5935
U
USPT

ligand same fusion
protein
2003-01-30
14:11:04

S5934
U
USPT

lignad same fusion
protein
2003-01-30
14:10:51

S5933
U
USPT

targeting ligand same
fusion
2003-01-30
14:06:21

S5932
U
USPT

targeting ligand same

	fusion protein	2003-01-30 14:01:12
S5931 U USPT		
	pretargeting and S protein	2003-01-30 11:04:45
S5930 U USPT		
	6015897.pn. and targeting moiety	2003-01-30 10:57:41
S5929 U USPT		
	6015897.pn. and (s protein or s peptide)	2003-01-30 10:56:39
S5928 U USPT		
	targeting moiety and vegf and (targeting moiety same (vegf or vascular endothelial))	2003-01-30 10:52:11
S5927 U USPT		
	targeting moiety and (vegf or vascular endothelial) and (targeting moiety same (vegf or vascular endothelial))	2003-01-30 10:50:28
S5926 U		

USPT

targeting moiety same
(vegf or vascular
endothelial)

2003-01-30

10:48:23

S5925

U

PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD

targeting moiety same
(vegf or vascular
endothelial)

2003-01-30

10:48:13

S5924

U

PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD

targetting moiety same
(vegf or vascular
endothelial)

2003-01-30

10:47:58

S5923

U

PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD

(tropism same vascular
endothelial)

2003-01-30

10:42:12

S5922

U

USPT

tropism same vascular
endothelial

2003-01-30

10:41:43

S5921

U

USPT

tropism same vegf

2003-01-30

10:41:18

S5920

U

PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD

fiber protein and knob

and vegf

2003-01-30

10:37:06

S5919

U

USPT

fiber protein and knob
and vegf

2003-01-30

10:29:09

L1 ANSWER 61 OF 68 MEDLINE
AN 64032753 MEDLINE
DN 64032753
TI STUDIES ON B. SUBTILIS **RIBONUCLEASE. I.**
CHARACTERIZATION OF ENZYMATIC SPECIFICITY.
AU RUSHIZKY G W; GRECO A E; HARTLEYRW J R; SOBER H A
SO BIOCHEMISTRY, (1963 JUL-AUG) 128 787-93.
ISSN: 0006-2960.
CY United States
DT Journal
LA English
FS OLDMEDLINE
EM 196403
ED Entered STN: 19990716
Last Updated on STN: 19990716

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 68 MEDLINE
 AN 77140877 MEDLINE
 DN 77140877 PubMed ID: 321440
 TI Effects of polyamines on the activities of Escherichia coli
ribonuclease I and II.
 AU Kumagai H; Igarashi K; Yoshikawa M; Hirose S
 SO JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (1977 Feb) 81 (2) 381-8.
 Journal code: 0376600. ISSN: 0021-924X.
 CY Japan
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 197705
 ED Entered STN: 19900313
 Last Updated on STN: 19970203
 Entered Medline: 19770527
 AB The effects of polyamines on the breakdown of synthetic polynucleotides
 [poly(A), poly(C), and poly(U)] by E. coli **ribonuclease**
I [ribonuclease 3'-oligonucleotidohydrolase, EC 3.1.4.23] and
 ribonuclease II [EC 3.1.4.1] have been studied. The degradation of poly(C)
 by RNase II was stimulated by spermine and spermidine, while that of
 poly(A) by RNase II was not affected by polyamines. Under our standard
 experimental conditions, the breakdown of poly(U) by RNase II was
 inhibited slightly by polyamines. The stimulatory effect of spermine and
 spermidine on the breakdown of poly(C) occurred in the absence of
 monovalent cations but not in the absence of divalent cations. When
 polyamines were used as a stimulant of RNase II, the ratio of poly(C)
 degradation to poly(U) degradation was greater in the presence of
 inhibitors such as poly(G) than in their absence. Although the breakdown
 of all synthetic polynucleotides by RNase I was stimulated by polyamines,
 the degree of stimulation by polyamines was in the order poly(C) greater
 than poly(A) (see text) poly(U). However, the difference in degree of
 stimulation among polynucleotides decreased as monovalent cation
 concentration was increased.

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 68 MEDLINE
 AN 77166629 MEDLINE
 DN 77166629 PubMed ID: 16063
 TI Epidermal nucleases. II. The multiplicity of ribonucleases in guinea-pig epidermis.
 AU Melbye S W; Freedberg I M
 SO JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIVE DERMATOLOGY, (1977 May) 68 (5) 285-92.
 Journal code: 0426720. ISSN: 0022-202X.
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 EM 197706
 ED Entered STN: 19900313
 Last Updated on STN: 19950206
 Entered Medline: 19770630
 AB Ribonuclease activity has been extracted from adult guinea-pig epidermis by sequential homogenization in dilute sodium acetate and sulfuric acid. The extracts were subjected to ammonium sulfate fractionation and to affinity and ion exchange chromatography. Three **ribonucleases** (I, II, III) were separated from the sodium acetate extract and 6(A, B1, B2, B3, C, D) were isolated from the sulfuric acid extract. The degree of purification varies from 65-fold to 8,700-fold and the apparent molecular weights of the active forms of 8 of the 9 ribonucleases range from 10,000 to 36,500. No phosphodiesterase activity is present in any of the 9 fractions, but there is alkaline phosphatase activity in one (I) and deoxyribonuclease activity in a second (B3). Two of the ribonucleases have acid pH optima (A1, B3), while the others are most active between pHs 6.8 and 7.8. The activity of 4 of the fractions is sensitive to added EDTA (III, A, B2, B3), but no stimulatory metal ions were found. Low concentrations of the polyamine spermidine enhanced the activity of 3-fractions (III, C, D). Yeast ribonucleic acid is degraded exonucleolytically by 2 fractions (I, A) and endonucleolytically by the remaining 7. In experiments with homopolyribonucleotide substrates, poly U was generally the preferred substrate. Substantial hydrolysis of poly A occurred with 2 fractions (A, B3) and slight hydrolysis of poly G with 2 other fractions (B2, C).

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI
 AN 1996-02111 BIOTECHDS
 TI Strategies to accomplish targeted gene delivery employing
 tropism-modified recombinant adeno viral vectors;
 adeno virus vector construction for tissue-specific gene expression
 and gene therapy (conference abstract)
 AU Michael S I; Douglas J T; Miller C R; Krasnykh V; Hong J S; Engler J A;
 Curiel D T
 CS Univ.Alabama
 LO Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Genetics, University of Alabama
 at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294, USA.
 SO Cancer Gene Ther.; (1995) 2, 4, 321
 CODEN: 2815V ISSN: 0929-1903
 Gene Therapy of Cancer, 4th International Conference, San Diego, CA, USA,
 9-11 November, 1995.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Targeting ligands were introduced within an adeno virus (AV) fiber
 protein, which mediates target cell receptor binding. Fiber-ligand
 fusions which retained the native fiber quaternary structure, accumulated
 in HeLa cell nuclei and presented the targeting ligand on the fiber
 ecto-domain. Fusions were incorporated into AV vectors by homologous
 recombination, and transient expression was used to pseudotype the fiber
 protein in vitro. Anti-fiber antibody (Ab)-ligand fusion proteins were
 used to re-target the virus. Anti-fiber **knob** antibodies (Abs)
 bound with high affinity to the fiber **knob** domain and ablated
 AV binding to endogenous target cell receptors. Single chain variable
 regions of these Abs were fused with a specific ligand domain to form
 bispecific Abs which blocked endogenous AV binding and had novel
 specificity. A ligand binding domain was attached to AV capsid proteins
 via a **biotin-streptavidin** bridge. AV capsid proteins
 could be extensively biotinylated without impairing binding or reporter
 gene expression. These AV vectors should allow targeted cell-specific
 delivery in vivo. (0 ref)

For Response to 112/2 RET

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 76018943 MEDLINE
DN 76018943 PubMed ID: 240382
TI Correlation proton magnetic resonance studies at 250 MHz of **bovine**
pancreatic **ribonuclease. I.** Reinvestigation of the
histidine peak assignments.
AU Markley J L
SO BIOCHEMISTRY, (1975 Aug 12) 14 (16) 3546-54.
Journal code: 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 197512
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19751211
AB The deuterium exchange kinetics of the C(2) protons of the four histidine
residues of native bovine pancreatic ribonuclease A have been followed at
pH 6.5 and 8.0 by proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H NMR).
Comparison of the order of exchange of the histidine peaks with tritium
exchange rates into individual histidine residues [Ohe, M., Matsuo, H.,
Sakiyama, F., and Narita, K. (1974), J. Biochem. (Tokyo) 75, 1197]
supports the previous assignment of histidine NMR peaks H(1) and H(4) to
histidine-105 and histidine-48 but requires reassignment of peaks H(2) and
H(3) to histidine-119 and histidine-12, respectively. Ribonuclease A
samples having differentially deuterated histidines have been used to
verify the existence of crossover points in the histidine proton magnetic
resonance titration curves and to observe the discontinuous titration
curve of histidine-48. Proton magnetic resonance peaks have been assigned
to the C(4) protons of the four histidine residues of ribonuclease A on
the basis of their unit proton areas and by matching their titration
shifts with the more readily visible C(2)-H peaks of the histidines. The
pK' values derived from the C(4)-H data agree, within experimental limits,
with those derived from C(2)-H data. The C(4)-H peaks were assigned to
histidine-12, -48, -105, and -119 of ribonuclease A on the basis of their
pH dependence, pK' values, shifts of their pK' values in the presence of
inhibitor cytidine 3'-phosphate, and by comparison with the assignments of
the histidine C(2)-H peaks above.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 69260123 MEDLINE
DN 69260123 PubMed ID: 5801478
TI Heavy atom-labelled derivatives of **bovine** pancreatic
ribonuclease. I. Specific reactions of ribonuclease with
N-acetylhomocysteine thiolactone and silver ion.
AU Shall S; Barnard E A
SO JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, (1969 Apr) 41 (2) 237-51.
Journal code: 2985088R. ISSN: 0022-2836.
Report No.: NASA-69260123.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Space Life Sciences
EM 196909
ED Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19690930